



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

**MANO RIVER COUNTRIES (GUINEA, LIBERIA,
AND SIERRA LEONE) – Complex Emergency**

Situation Report #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

June 12, 2002

Note: The last situation report was dated January 14, 2002.

BACKGROUND

Since 1990, sustained conflict in the Mano River basin has spread across borders and engulfed the region in a severe humanitarian crisis. Civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the early 1990's led to the exodus of more than one million refugees to Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea over the course of the decade. In addition to refugees, an estimated one to two million people in the region were internally displaced at the height of the various conflicts. Although Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone formed the Mano River Union economic pact in 1973, the conflicts of the past decade severely strained political and economic relations between the three states. A struggle for control of diamond fields in Sierra Leone has been at the heart of the crisis in recent years. Several failed peace accords and peacekeeping efforts, collapsed economies, and some of the worst human rights atrocities in recent history made this one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises. Although 2001 brought improved security to Guinea and Sierra Leone, an upsurge in fighting in Liberia continues to threaten the stability of the region. In 2001, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) estimated that 1.1 million of the 15 million inhabitants of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone were either internally displaced persons (IDPs) or refugees. From FY 1990 through FY 2001, the United States Government (USG) provided more than \$900 million in emergency assistance to those affected by war in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea, channeled through the United States Agency for International Development's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), and Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR), as well as the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE				
	Guinea	Liberia	Sierra Leone	TOTAL
IDPs	200,000-250,000 ¹	78,000 ²	31,000 ³	762,000
Refugees	170,000 ⁵	55,000 ⁴	25,000 ⁴	250,000

¹ World Food Program (WFP) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as reported by UN OCHA (1/02). ² WFP as of May 12, 2002.

³ UN OCHA 5/02. ⁴ U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 5/02. ⁵ UNHCR (04/02).

Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Mano River Countries \$7,285,391
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to the Mano River Countries* \$54,545,596

CURRENT SITUATION - REGION

Security and Humanitarian Developments

Since the beginning of 2002, the Mano River region has seen the steady improvement of the security and humanitarian situations in Sierra Leone, while witnessing a decline in Liberia. The improved security situation in northern Sierra Leone led to the opening of land routes for the repatriation of refugees from Guinea to Sierra Leone during March and April. The number of repatriation convoys from refugee camps in Guinea increased throughout March and April, as many refugees were eager to return to Sierra Leone in time for elections in May. In Liberia, outbreaks of intense fighting in February caused major population displacements and led to a Government of Liberia (GOL)-declared state of

emergency. Sporadic gunfire, frequent population movements, and funding shortfalls have hindered humanitarian assistance to IDP camps during the first few months of the year.

Political

On February 27, the presidents of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone met in Rabat, Morocco for the first time since the Government of Guinea (GOG) and the GOL accused each other of supporting rebels in the other's country. The Presidents agreed to enhance border security, facilitate the repatriation of refugees, provide aid to IDPs, and foster the economic development of the Mano River Union. In March and April, Joint Security Committee members and the Foreign Ministers of each

* These contributions are in addition to State/PRM's unearmarked contribution to UNHCR for Africa, totaling \$20.16 million to date in FY 2002.

country held follow-on meetings. In April, the three countries established joint security patrols along their common borders.

Sexual Exploitation Report

On February 26, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Save the Children UK (SCF/UK) released a report detailing allegations of widespread sexual violence and exploitation of refugee and internally displaced children in the Mano River region. The report summarized the findings of a late 2001 assessment in the region that cites allegations against more than 40 agencies and organizations responsible for humanitarian assistance. According to the findings in the report, relief workers and peacekeepers allegedly used their positions or humanitarian commodities and services, which were intended to benefit the refugee and IDP populations, to exploit children, primarily girls.

At the request of UNHCR, the U.N. Office of Internal Oversight Services is conducting a follow-on investigation of the allegations. In addition, UNHCR, UN OCHA, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent (IFRC), and the non-governmental organization (NGO) consortium InterAction formed a task force to strengthen organizational capacity to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian personnel. The USG has also addressed the U.N. agencies, International Organizations, and NGOs in the region to assure that they take appropriate action against such abuses and reiterate their policies and standards to their personnel. The USG is working with congress, U.S. Embassies and USAID missions abroad, partner agencies, and affected populations to identify, address, and prevent any instances of abuse in West Africa and in all humanitarian assistance programs around the world.

CURRENT SITUATION – GUINEA

Background

During the past decade, Guinea has hosted hundreds of thousands of refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone. Most refugees were sheltered in camps and communities along Guinea's borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone, including the Parrot's Beak Region. Beginning in September 2000, a series of armed incursions in the Forest Region resulted in substantial loss of life, destruction of property and crops, and the displacement of more than 200,000 Guineans and hundreds of thousands of refugees. While the security situation throughout most of the country has been stable since late 2001, Guinea continues to host tens of thousands of registered refugees and IDPs. On November 5, 2001, the U.S. Ambassador to Guinea, Barrie R. Walkley, re-declared a disaster for the ongoing complex emergency in Guinea.

Security

Since January, the overall security situation in Guinea has remained stable. However, fighting in Liberia near the Guinean border, the presence of GOG troops, and the continued influx of Liberian refugees have resulted in a tenuous peace in the southern Forest Region.

IDPs

In January, the GOG announced that the official number of IDPs in the country was 359,000, with the heaviest concentration located in the Forest Region. However, WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) estimate that the total number of IDPs countrywide is between 200,000 and 250,000.

Refugees

As a result of recent fighting in Liberia, UNHCR reported that 8,000 new Liberian refugees entered Guinea in May. In addition, the new arrivals report that as many as 10,000 Liberians have gathered in Ganta and are expected to cross to Guinea or continue on into Cote D'Ivoire. Following the most recent influx of Liberian refugees, the Kounkan and Kola refugee camps have reached capacity. On May 15, the GOG authorized the construction of a new refugee site, with a capacity of 13,500 refugees, in the town of Lainé, located in the Lola Prefecture.

According to UNHCR, 6,000 new Liberian refugees entered Guinea between January 1, 2002 and May 1, 2002. Many of the new refugees were in poor physical condition and suffered from malnutrition. As of May 1, UNHCR estimated there 73,000 Liberian refugees were living in Guinea, including 27,000 in the Kouankan and Kola camps. Refugees in camps continue to be reliant upon humanitarian assistance, including food aid. However, thousands more unregistered refugees have established their own settlements or moved in with host Guineans.

While the number of Liberian refugees in Guinea has been steadily increasing since the beginning of the year, the number of refugees from Sierra Leone continues to decrease. Since the opening of the Pamelap-Kambia axis in March, the return of Sierra Leonean refugees has been continuous. In early May, UNHCR estimated that nearly 30,000 Sierra Leonean refugees have returned since the beginning of 2002. With the opening of the land route, the Conakry to Freetown sea repatriation ended on March 31.

Thus far in FY 2002, State/PRM has provided over \$9.0 million in support of humanitarian assistance programs for refugees and their host communities in Guinea. State/PRM supports to Guinea includes programs in education, health, nutrition, and other assistance through UNHCR, ICRC, Action Against Hunger (AAH/USA), American Refugee Committee (ARC), and the Center for Victims of Torture. These contributions are in addition to State/PRM's unearmarked contribution to UNHCR for Africa, totaling \$20.1 million to date in FY 2002.

USAID/OFDA Assistance

In response to the humanitarian crisis in Guinea, USAID/OFDA provided \$375,000 to WFP to support vulnerability assessment and mapping efforts, as well as logistical air support

USAID/FFP Assistance

In addition, USAID/FFP has provided 5,150 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities in support of WFP's emergency assistance efforts in Guinea during FY 2002. This includes: 4,000 MT of bulgur wheat, 350 MT of corn-soya blend (CSB), and 300 MT of vegetable oil, valued at nearly \$3 million. Approximately 216,000 people in Guinea are expected to benefit from USAID/FFP's emergency food assistance.

CURRENT SITUATION – LIBERIA

Background

Civil war in Liberia from 1989 to 1997 led to the exodus of an estimated 700,000 Liberian refugees to neighboring countries and an estimated one million IDPs during the height of the conflict. In 1997, with a newly elected government, small steps were taken toward rebuilding Liberia's infrastructure and resettling returned refugees. However, in early 2001, the security situation in Liberia deteriorated, causing the displacement of approximately 30,000 people. The GOL spent much of the year engaged in battles with anti-government factions, including the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) in northern Liberia, mostly in Lofa County. On February 8, the GOL declared a state of emergency in Liberia in response to the ongoing violence. In May 2001, the U.N. Security Council (UNSC), in response to the GOL's alleged involvement with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone, imposed sanctions on Liberia restricting diamond exports and international travel by GOL officials. The humanitarian situation continued to decline in 2002 as sporadic fighting and insecurity hindered the efforts of aid agencies to reach vulnerable populations.

Security

On May 21, the Government of Liberia announced that it would not participate in the Economic Committee of West African States' (ECOWAS) efforts to negotiate a cease-fire agreement with opposition forces. Weapons fire, GOL troop movements, and reported clashes between government troops and LURD factions have caused significant population displacements during 2002. However, it remains unclear as to how much of the displacement has been caused by actual clashes and how much has been caused by GOL troop movements and actions. In February, LURD attacks near Klay junction, 47 km from Monrovia, caused thousands of IDPs to flee to the capital. While the GOL reportedly pushed the LURD back to Lofa County during March and April, new violence erupted in mid-May as heavy artillery was heard in Arthington, just 25 km from the capital, and in Gbarnga, Bong County.

Political

On April 30, the GOL issued a ban on all mass political gatherings nationwide. The GOL threatened to arrest anyone in defiance of the ban. On May 6, the UNSC extended sanctions on the GOL for one year. The council requested the Secretary-General to review Liberia's progress in complying with the sanctions after a three-month period.

IDPs

Fighting between government forces and the opposition in Gbarnga displaced large portions of the local population during the week of May 13, 2002. Initial estimates from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) indicate that as many as 70,000 people were displaced, including 30,000 IDPs from three nearby IDP camps and 40,000 residents of the host community. The majority of the displaced are reported to be moving toward Ganta and Totota.

According to UNDP field assessments that followed the May 13 violence, there are currently no humanitarian agencies operational in the Bondoi temporary IDP camp. The majority of the population in the camp are women and children. UNDP reported that the most urgent need is for sanitation services, while potable water and shelter assistance is also required. Although the residents currently have food stocks, the continued availability of emergency food assistance is also likely to become important.

UNDP conducted similar assessments in the three Totota IDP camps, as well as the Kakata IDP camp. The assessment indicated that overcrowding was the primary issue in the Totota camps and that services were being provided by NGOs. In Kakata camp, the priority concern is the availability of food assistance, as the last distribution was nearly three weeks prior to the assessment.

Prior to the attacks on May 13, WFP estimated there were more than 78,000 IDPs in Liberia. This total included: 32,112 IDPs in established IDP camps in Bong County (TV Tower, Belefani, and CARI camps); 34,733 IDPs near Monrovia (Jah Tondo, VOA, Ricks Institute, and Zwannah Town); 10,178 IDPs in Grand Cape Mount County (Sinje); and, 1,500 IDPs in Margibi County (Kakata). Since the beginning of 2002, the movement of IDPs has remained fluid throughout northern Liberia.

Refugees

The resurgence of fighting in the last year has forced thousands of Liberians to flee to Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. UNHCR has registered an estimated 12,000 new Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone and 5,000 in Cote d'Ivoire this year. At least 12,000 new arrivals have been registered in Guinea this year. Thousands more in each country have not yet been registered. Prior to 2001, UNHCR estimated that 80,000 Liberians were living in Guinea and 120,000 in Cote d'Ivoire. UNHCR

also estimates there are still approximately 50,000 Sierra Leonean refugees living in Liberia. [*See Current Situation – Guinea: Refugees section for more information on Liberian refugees in Guinea*].

To date, FY 2002, State/PRM has provided \$1.5 million in support of humanitarian assistance programs for refugees and their host communities in Liberia. State/PRM continues to support programs in education, nutrition, and other assistance in Liberia through grants to UNHCR, ICRC, Action Contre La Faim (ACF), and International Rescue Committee (IRC). These contributions are in addition to State/PRM's unearmarked contribution to UNHCR for Africa, totaling \$20.1 million to date in FY 2002.

Health

Recent hostilities between the GOL's armed forces and the LURD resulted in large-scale looting, destruction, and the evacuation of the Phebe hospital in Bong County. While the hospital sustained no structural damage during the violence, support structures, such as hospital staff housing facilities and the power plant, were affected. In addition, large-scale looting resulted in extensive destruction of medical equipment. On June 4, USAID staff visited Phebe hospital to assess the damage and its implications for the health care of the local population. Phebe hospital is the only referral hospital in Bong County, serving approximately 10,000 people per year.

On June 10, U.S. Ambassador Bismarck Myrick declared a disaster due to the complex emergency in Liberia. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Monrovia to return the Phebe hospital to operational status. Specifically, USAID/OFDA's support will restore electricity to the hospital, enabling water to be pumped, and fund minor repairs of staff housing facilities. USAID/OFDA Emergency Disaster Response Coordinator (EDRC) for the Mano River Region visited Liberia during the week of June 10, 2002 to assess the humanitarian situation resulting from the complex emergency. While in Monrovia, the EDRC will also assist the U.S. Mission in developing humanitarian contingency plans.

Coordination

In response to the humanitarian crisis in Liberia, USAID/OFDA provided \$250,000 to UN OCHA for the coordination of humanitarian information and activities.

USAID/FFP Assistance

In addition, USAID/FFP has provided 5,300 MT of Title II emergency food commodities in support of WFP's PRRO in Liberia in FY 2002. This includes: 4,650 MT of bulgur wheat, 350 MT of CSB, and 300 MT of vegetable oil. USAID/FFP's total FY 2002 contribution to WFP's PRRO in Liberia, valued at including commodity value, ocean freight, and internal transport, storage, and handling, is valued at nearly \$3 million. Approximately 108,000 people in Liberia are expected to benefit from

USAID/FFP's emergency food aid contributions.

CURRENT SITUATION – SIERRA LEONE

Background

In Sierra Leone, the war has claimed at least 20,000 lives and, at its peak, forced almost half of Sierra Leone's 4.5 million inhabitants from their homes. In 1999, the anti-government RUF, notorious for their human rights abuses, and the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) declared a cease-fire and signed the Lome Peace Accord, officially ending the war. In November 1999, in support of the peace process, the U.N. deployed a peacekeeping force charged with providing security in GOSL-controlled areas.

On October 29, 2001, the U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Peter Chaveas, re-declared a disaster for the ongoing complex emergency in Sierra Leone.

Security

Since August 2000, the security situation has remained generally stable in GOSL-controlled areas of the country. During 2001, the GOSL and U.N. Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) representatives negotiated the release of child soldiers and expedited the disarmament process, while relief agencies were able to access vulnerable individuals in areas previously controlled by the RUF.

DDR Process

The Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) campaign in Sierra Leone officially ended on January 7, according to UNAMSIL. Recent estimates indicate that 45,449 combatants, including 4,193 children, have been disarmed under the DDR since May 2001. However, the Community Arms Collection program, which collects lethal weapons from non-combatants, will continue.

Political

On May 19, 2002, the GSOL announced the official results of the May 14 presidential and parliamentary elections. President Kabbah was reelected with 70% of the vote and the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) took 83 seats in parliament. According to international observers, the elections were characterized by a high turn-out, no significant security problems, and no evidence of large-scale efforts to disrupt the process.

IDPs and Resettlement

The U.N.'s IDP assistance efforts shifted from protracted provision of humanitarian assistance to support of resettlement and recovery efforts in early 2002. According to an UN OCHA assessment visit conducted in mid-April, 124,000 of the 155,000 registered IDPs in Sierra Leone had been resettlement through voluntary and facilitated resettlement programs. The resettlement program is expected to conclude at the end of June.

Refugee Returnees

Although thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees continue to live in neighboring Guinea and Liberia, an estimated 160,000 returned to Sierra Leone during 2001 and the first five months of 2002. Many of these returnees arrived in Freetown by boat from Conakry, while others walked across the border. UNHCR is now facilitating the repatriation by road of refugees from Guinea. UNHCR undertook in February 2002 an emergency repatriation of some 15,000 Sierra Leonean refugees who chose to return in the face increasing insecurity in their communities of asylum. Due to insecurity, UNHCR was forced to suspend this effort to return refugees by road. Should security conditions improve, UNHCR will resume convoys to repatriate Sierra Leonean refugees from Liberia.

To date in FY 2002, State/PRM has provided \$4.3 million in support of humanitarian assistance programs in Sierra Leone. Of this total, ARC received more than \$1.0 million to implement a micro-credit program for returnees and their home communities. UNHCR and IFRC also received State/PRM funding to provide humanitarian assistance to Sierra Leonean returnees, their home communities, and Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone, totaling \$2.8 million and \$460,000, respectively. These contributions are in addition to State/PRM's unearmarked contribution to UNHCR for Africa, totaling \$20.1 million to date in FY 2002.

Agriculture and Food Security

Ten years of violent conflict and insecurity destroyed the short-term food security potential of portions of Sierra Leone. The displacement of large segments of the population, loss of property, elimination of food stocks, absence of seed, and the destruction of rural infrastructures has devastated household-level food security capacity. In addition, many informal social networks of family and friends that traditionally serve as safety-nets during periods of food insecurity have been separated. The implementation of the DDR process has increased security in the region and allowed for food security efforts to become a priority for humanitarian response. In response to food security concerns in Sierra Leone, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.4 million to NGOs and U.N. organizations in support of emergency agriculture and food security initiatives.

Specifically, Africare received more than \$600,000 from USAID/OFDA to implement seeds and tools activities, as well as provide agricultural extension services, for 51,450 beneficiaries in Tonkolili and Kailahun.

USAID/OFDA provided more than \$995,000 to World Vision International (WVI) to implement emergency agriculture activities. WVI's agriculture program includes the provision the seeds and tools to 5,000 families resettling in the Kono District. The program also enhances community-based, agricultural extension services for 38,841 families throughout the Kono district and Southern Province. These families also receive

assistance in mitigating future food security threats through activities such as supporting women's groups, rehabilitating 14 community post-harvest structures, emergency restocking of livestock, rehabilitating 500 hectares of farmland, and supporting urban agriculture activities.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) received nearly \$640,000 to address the emergency food security needs of 51,000 beneficiaries in the Northern, Eastern, and Southern provinces through the distribution of seeds and tools.

USAID/OFDA also provided FAO with \$200,000 to support the coordination of agricultural relief and rehabilitation efforts across the country.

In response to the food security situation in Sierra Leone, USAID/FFP provided 35,690 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at more than \$26.2 million through WFP, CARE, CRS, and WVI. More than 1.2 million people in Sierra Leone are expected to benefit from USAID/FFP's emergency food aid contributions.

Health and Nutrition

The past decade of violence has devastated the public health infrastructure of Sierra Leone, resulting in limited access to basic health care services and supplies. In response, USAID/OFDA supported a variety of health-related programs in FY 2002 through NGO partners.

USAID/OFDA provided \$390,912 to International Medical Corps (IMC) to support the delivery of primary health care services in two hospitals located in the Porto Loko and Kambia districts. The IMC health program increases access to surgical, preventative and curative primary health care services, ensures consistent supplies of essential drugs and equipment, and provides technical support for hospital administrative reforms. The hospitals provided services for approximately 564,400 IDPs, newly resettled populations, and returnees.

WVI received an additional \$700,878 from USAID/OFDA to meet the emergency health needs of 493,930 returning refugees and IDPs in the Kono District, of which approximately 112,000 are women of childbearing age and 84,000 are children under five. WVI's emergency health program is designed to rehabilitate and supply 10 clinics that provide primary health care services, revitalize the immunization program for women and children, provide and improve maternal and child health care services, and implement water and sanitation improvements to prevent water born diseases.

In addition, CRS received nearly \$130,000 from USAID/OFDA to provide emergency health care for 6,000 people in the Bombali and Kenema districts. The program supports the provision of primary health care services through local Caritas clinics and the training of 100 traditional birth attendants and 400 village health workers.

USAID/OFDA also funded more than \$167,000 in emergency health activities implemented by Merlin in Freetown, Tonkolili, and Kenema districts. Merlin's health program includes rehabilitating and stocking Peripheral Health Units (PHU), supporting mobile health clinics, providing immunization and antenatal care, training local staff, and conducting public health education activities. In addition, the emergency health initiative focuses on prevention and treatment of malaria and Lassa fever. The program is expected to benefit 160,190 vulnerable residents, IDPs, and returnees.

Finally, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$200,000 in support to Africare's HIV/AIDS awareness activities, designed to reach 43,200 beneficiaries in 72 communities in Tonkolili and Kailahun.

In addition to these emergency health activities, USAID/OFDA has also provided more than \$670,000 to AAH/USA to implement therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs to benefit 1,000 children under the age of five in the Western area and Northern Province.

Water and Sanitation

In order to complement its emergency health activities, USAID/OFDA also funded several water and sanitation activities designed to improve overall public health.

Specifically, Merlin received more than \$250,000 from USAID/OFDA to implement water and sanitation activities designed to improve public health. These water and sanitation initiatives will benefit 631,834 vulnerable residents, IDPs, and returnees in Freetown, Tonkolili, and Kenema districts.

USAID/OFDA provided \$480,000 in support to AAH/USA to meet the emergency water and sanitation needs of 35,000 residents of IDP camps in the Freetown area, as well as 15,000 vulnerable residents and resettled Sierra Leoneans in Northern Province. AAH/USA's emergency water and sanitation activities include the drilling of new water collection sites, construction of sanitation facilities such as latrines, showers, and laundry slabs, and rehabilitation of pre-war constructed water points in rural areas.

Shelter

USAID/OFDA provided \$415,000 to CRS to meet the emergency shelter needs of 6,400 beneficiaries in the Northern Province by reconstructing homes in two newly accessible districts.

Coordination and Logistics

In addition to funding NGO initiatives in FY 2002, USAID/OFDA has also provided \$300,000 in support to UN OCHA for coordination and information sharing activities and \$500,000 to WFP for logistical support to the humanitarian effort.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE MANO RIVER COUNTRIES

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<u>Guinea – FY 2002</u>				
USAID				\$3,473,300
USAID/OFDA				\$375,000
	WFP	Air Support and Vulnerability Assessment Mapping	Countrywide	\$375,000
USAID/FFP				\$3,098,300
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance – 5,150 MT		\$3,098,300
STATE/PRM*				\$9,091,889
	AAH/USA	Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation, Food Security		\$490,000
	ARC	Micro-credit		\$478,460
	ARC	Health and the Prevention of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence		\$1,974,502
	UNHCR	Refugee Support		\$4,700,000
	Center for Victims of Torture	Refugee and Mental Health		\$798,987
	IFRC	Refugee Support		\$650,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO GUINEA IN FY 2002				\$12,565,189
<u>Liberia – FY 2002</u>				
USAID				\$3,251,086
USAID/OFDA				\$275,000
	UN OCHA	Coordination and Information		\$250,000
	USAID/Monrovia	Health		\$25,000
USAID/FFP				\$2,976,086
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance – 5,300 MT		\$2,976,086
STATE/PRM*				\$1,530,856
	ACF	Health, Nutrition		\$193,500
	IRC	Prevention of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence		\$107,356
	UNHCR	Refugee Support		\$1,230,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO GUINEA IN FY 2002				\$4,781,942
<u>Sierra Leone – FY 2002</u>				
USAID				\$32,861,817
USAID/OFDA				\$6,635,391
	AAH/USA	Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	Western Area and Northern Province	\$1,151,678
	Africare	Agriculture, Health	Tonkolili, Kailahun	\$799,999
	CRS	Agriculture, Health, Shelter	Northern, Eastern, Southern Provinces	\$1,184,579
	FAO	Agriculture	Country-wide	\$200,000
	MERLIN	Health, Water/Sanitation	Freetown, Tonkolili, and Kenema Districts	\$412,172
	IMC	Health	Port Loko, Kambia District	\$390,912
	UN OCHA	Coordination, Information	Country-wide	\$300,000
	WVI	Agriculture	Kono District and Southern Province	\$995,173

		WVI	Health	Kono District	\$700,878
		WFP	Air Support	Country-wide	\$500,000
USAID/FFP.....					\$26,226,426
		CARE	P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance – 6,530 MT		\$6,650,334
		CRS	P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance – 12,900 MT		\$7,900,700
		WVI	P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance – 9,060 MT		\$6,009,000
		WFP	P.L. 480 Title II Food Assistance – 7,200 MT		\$5,756,392
STATE/PRM*.....					\$4,336,648
		ARC	Micro-credit		\$1,036,648
		UNHCR	Refugee Support		\$2,840,000
		IFRC	Refugee Support		\$460,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SIERRA LEONE IN FY 2002					\$37,198,465

*These contributions are in addition to State/PRM's unearmarked contribution to UNHCR for Africa, totaling \$20.1 million to date in FY 2002.



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USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html.

